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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/054,619	01/22/2002	Richard J. Melker	UF-270	5786
23557	7590 05/10/2005	EXAMINER		
	NCHIK LLOYD & SALIV SIONAL ASSOCIATION	NATNITHITHADHA, NAVIN		
PO BOX 142950			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
GAINESVI	LLE, FL 32614-2950		3736	

DATE MAILED: 05/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary		Application	n No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/054,61	9	MELKER ET AL.				
		Examiner		Art Unit				
			nithithadha	3736				
Period fo	- The MAILING DATE of this communication app r Reply	pears on the	cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	ldress			
THE N - Exten after S - If the - If NO - Failur Any re	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. sions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period e to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no eve ly within the statu will apply and wil e, cause the appl	nt, however, may a reply be tim tory minimum of thirty (30) days I expire SIX (6) MONTHS from ication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered time the mailing date of this c D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 F	ebruary 200	95.					
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<i>,</i> —								
•	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispositi	on of Claims							
5)⊠ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>2-40</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) <u>2-32,38 and 39</u> is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>33-37 and 40</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	awn from co						
Applicati	on Papers							
9) 🗌 :	The specification is objected to by the Examino	er.						
•	10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
,	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)[The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. No	te the attached Office	Action or form P	TO-152.			
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureatee the attached detailed Office action for a list	its have bee its have bee prity docume au (PCT Rul	n received. n received in Applicati ents have been receive e 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National	Stage			
Attachment	t(s)							
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary					
3) 🔲 Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 r No(s)/Mail Date)	Paper No(s)/Mail Do Notice of Informal F Other:		O-152)			

Application/Control Number: 10/054,619 Page 2

Art Unit: 3736

DETAILED ACTION

Examiner's Comments

- 1. Claims 3-5, 15-17, 28-34, 38, and 40 were amended.
- 2. Claims 2-40 are pending.

Response to Arguments

- 3. Applicant's arguments, see page 8, filed September 13, 2004, with respect to claim 38 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection of claim 38 has been withdrawn.
- 4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- 5. Claims 33, 34, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Risby et al, US 6,248,078 B1.

As to claims 33, 34, and 40, Risby teaches a method for monitoring volatile organic molecules associated with disorders (endogenous compounds) (see figs. 1B

Art Unit: 3736

and 1C), comprising: collecting respiratory gas (sampling expired breath) (see col. 16, lines 46-52); analyzing the respiratory gas for volatile organic molecules (see col. 16, lines 55-60); and calculating the concentration of the volatile organic molecules (see col. 16, lines 55-60). Risby's method is able to detect the following compounds: hydrocarbons organic compounds, ammonia, along with other molecules in a human breath sample (see col. 11, lines 41-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jewett et al, US 4,150,670 A, in view of White et al, US 5,003,985 A.

In regards to claims 35 and 36, Jewett teaches anesthetic delivery system (see fig. 6 and col. 9, line 67 to col. 10, line 27) comprising: an anesthetic syringe pump vaporizer (anesthetic supply) having an anesthetic control; an anesthetic detector (breath analyzer or collector/sensor) for analyzing the expired anesthetic concentration and provides a signal; and a microprocessor (system controller or processor). Jewett does not explicitly teach the anesthetic detector analyzes the patient's breath for concentration of at least one substance indicative of the anesthetic agent concentration in the patient's bloodstream. However, White teaches a respiratory analyzer for determining and displaying the expired concentration of volatile anesthetic gases, which provide relative estimates of gas concentration in the blood (see col. 1, lines 32-39). It

Page 4

would be obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the respiratory analyzer of White in combination with Jewett's anesthetic system because White suggests the respiratory analyzer "can be used as a feed-back signal for a closed anesthesia servo controller", such as Jewett's (see White, col. 1, lines 36-39). Furthermore, this provides a more effective means of delivery anesthesia.

7. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jewett et al, US 4,150,670 A, in view of White et al, US 5,003,985 A as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Lewis et al, US 6,244,096 B1.

As to claim 37, White does not explicitly teach the respiratory waveform transducer 12 is selected from semiconductor gas sensor technology, conductive polymer gas sensor technology, or surface acoustic wave (SAW) gas sensor technology. However, these are well known types of sensors for detecting respiratory compounds. Lewis teaches SAW sensors, conductive polymer gas sensors, and semiconductor sensors as alternative sensors for determining the concentration of respiratory compounds (see col. 7, lines 8-27). It would be obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the respiratory sensor of Lewis in combination with the teachings of Jewett and White because Lewis suggests by using the respiratory sensor, "it is possible to detect and quantitate the concentration of volatile anesthetics" (see Lewis, col. 13, lines 7-10). Furthermore, this provides a more effective means of determining the concentration of an anesthetic.

Page 5

8. Claims 2-32, 38, and 39 are allowed.

9. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

As to claims 2-32, the prior art of record does not teach a method for determining the blood level concentration of an agent based on concentration of the agent in a sample of expired breath, wherein the agent is either a anesthetic, analgesic, muscle relaxant, sedative, or anxiolytic.

As to claim 38, the prior art of record does not teach an apparatus for administering intravenous anesthesia, comprising the combination of an intravenous delivery means and a breath analyzer for analyzing the patient's breath for concentration of the intravenous anesthetic agent.

As to claim 39, the prior art of record does not teach a method for monitoring perflubron levels in an anemic patient comprising: calculating the blood concentration of perflubron based on the concentration of perflubron in a sample of a patient's breath.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Navin Natnithithadha whose telephone number is (571) 272-4732. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Max Hindenburg can be reached on (571) 272-4726. The fax phone

Application/Control Number: 10/054,619

Art Unit: 3736

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Page 6

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Navin Natnithithadha

Patent Examiner

GAU 3736

05 May 2005